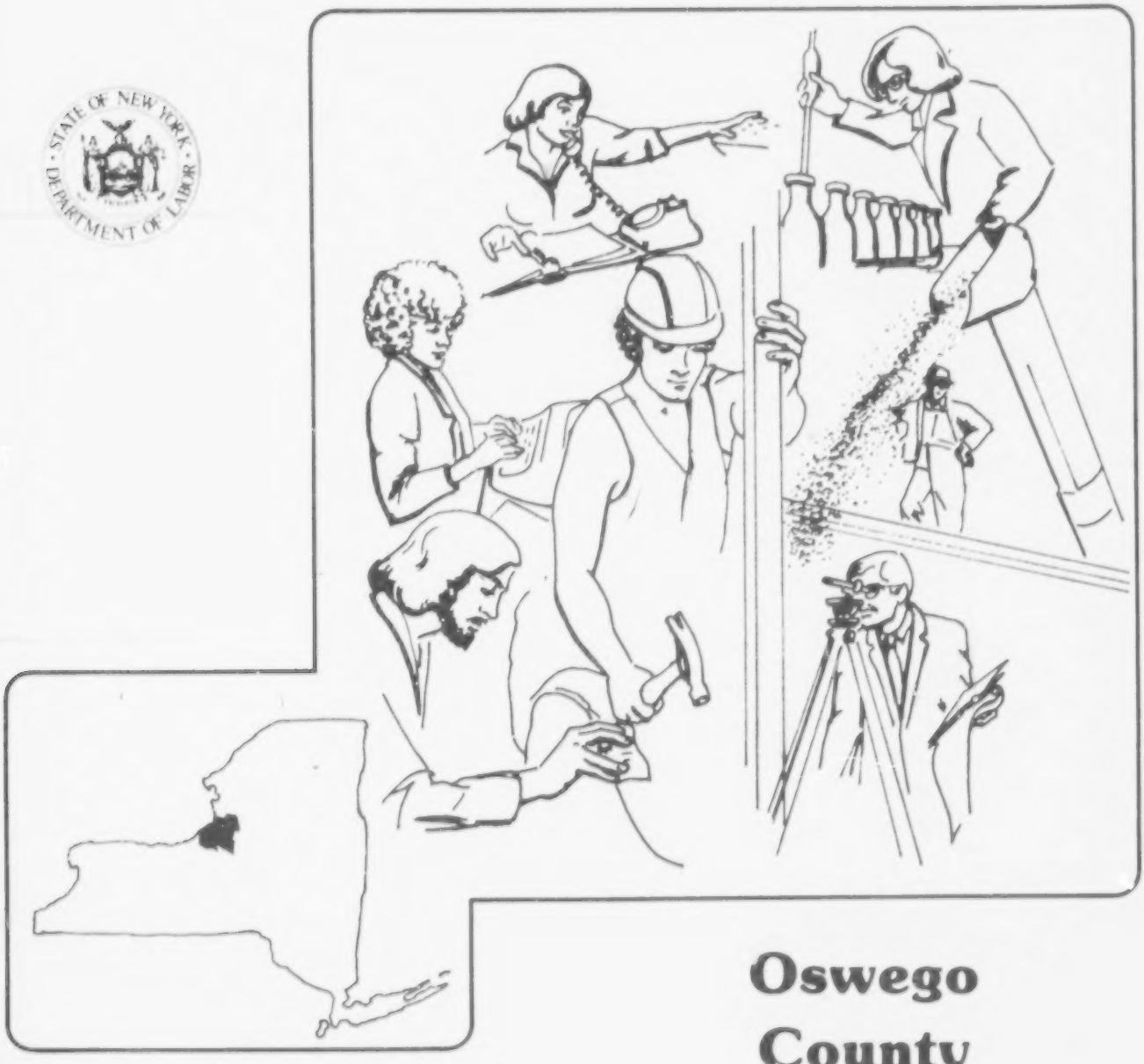
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Oswego County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Oswego County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240
Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 10, Fiscal Year 1985

Summer 1985

This report was prepared by Roger Evans and Mark Barbano with the assistance of Dorian Greene and Judy Thompson, under the direction of David J. Nyhan, Principal Economist.

Direct Inquiries to:

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building 12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240-0039

Please answer the questions below. Your comments and answers will assist us in improving future issues of *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful: ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Comments: _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others:

   ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Comments: _____

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included:

   ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Comments: _____

4. Additional comments: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

fold

Place
Stamp
Here

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building 12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240

CONTENTS

		Page
PREFACE		ix
I.	Geographic Highlights	1
II.	Population Trends and Characteristics	7
III.	The Labor Market	21
IV.	Income	31
V.	Social Program Statistics	43
VI.	Education	47
APPENDIX I	Occupational Supply and Demand	55
APPENDIX II	Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Oswego County	65
APPENDIX III	Population by Age and Sex, Oswego County, 1970 & 1980	67
APPENDIX IV	Selected Income Statistics From a Sample Survey Conducted During the 1980 Census, Oswego County	69
GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT		71

TABLES

* * * I. Geographic Highlights * * *

1.	Percent Distribution of Land Area by Category of Use, Oswego County and New York State, 1968	5

* * * II. Population Trends and Characteristics * * *

2.	Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Oswego County, 1900-1980	10
3.	Percent Change in Population, by Decade, New York State and Oswego County, 1900-1980	10
4.	Population by County Subdivision, Oswego County, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980	11
5.	Percent Change in Population by County Subdivision, Oswego County, 1950-1980	13
6.	Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Oswego County, 1980	17
7.	Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Oswego County Subdivisions, 1980	18
8.	Age Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Oswego County, 1980	20

Contents (continued)

Page

TABLES (continued)

* * * III. The Labor Market * * *

9. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Oswego County, New York State and The United States, 1970 and 1980. 22
10. Civilian Labor Force Status, Oswego County, 1974-1983 22
11. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Oswego County, New York State, and The United States, Averaged for 1980-1983 26
12. Growth Rates of Employment by Industry for Oswego County, New York State, and The United States, Three-Year Averages 1971-1973 To 1981-1983. 28
13. Changes in the Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Oswego County, 1971-1973 To 1981-1983. 29
14. Direct Employment Changes Resulting from Major Manufacturing Expansions and Contractions Planned, Underway, or Completed, Oswego County, January 1982-June 1984. 30

* * * IV. Income * * *

15. Personal Income of Oswego County Residents by Source, 1976 and 1981 31
16. Levels and Percent Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned by Industry in Oswego County and New York State, 1981. 33
17. Average Weekly Wages of Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance, By Major Industry Group, Oswego County,1979-1983. 35
18. Median Income, Oswego County and New York State, 1979 36
19. Families and Individual Persons with Income Below the Poverty Level by Race, Oswego County and New York State, 1979. . . . 38
20. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty by Race, Oswego County, 1980 39
21. Families with Income Below Poverty Level, Oswego County and New York State, 1980 40
22. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Oswego County, 1984. 41

* * * V. Social Program Statistics * * *

23. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Oswego County, 1983. 43
24. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Oswego County and New York State, 1980. 46

Contents (continued)

TABLES (continued) Page

* * * VI. Education * * *

25. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment by Grade, Oswego County, 1982-1983. 47
26. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Oswego County, 1981-82 To 1982-83. 48
27. Education or Employment Intentions of 1983 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Oswego County, Fall 1983 50
28. Percent Distribution of Public School Students, by Race and Ethnic Group, Oswego County, 1982-83 52

MAPS

1. County Location, Oswego County 1
2. Transportation Network, Oswego County, 1984. 3
3. Location of Tug Hill Region and the Oswego Canal Within Oswego County, 1984 4
4. Population Density by County Subdivision, Oswego County, 1980. 7
5. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision, Oswego County, 1980. 9

GRAPHS

* * * II. Population Trends and Characteristics * * *

1. Population Growth Trends, Oswego County, 1900-1980 8
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Oswego County, 1980, 1985, and 1990. 16

* * * III. The Labor Market * * *

3. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Oswego County, 1974-1983 23
4. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Oswego County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983 24
5. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Oswego County and New York State, Average by Month, 1980-1983 25

* * * IV. Income * * *

6. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Oswego County, 1981. 32
7. Per Capita Personal Income, Oswego County and New York State, 1970-1982. 34

Contents (continued) Page

GRAPHS (continued)

* * * V. Social Program Statistics * * *

8. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Oswego County, Average by Quarter, 1981-1983. 44

* * * VI. Education * * *

9. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Oswego County, 1982-1983 To 1992-1993 49
10. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and NonPublic Schools, Oswego County, 1981-1982 To 1992-1993. 51

PREFACE

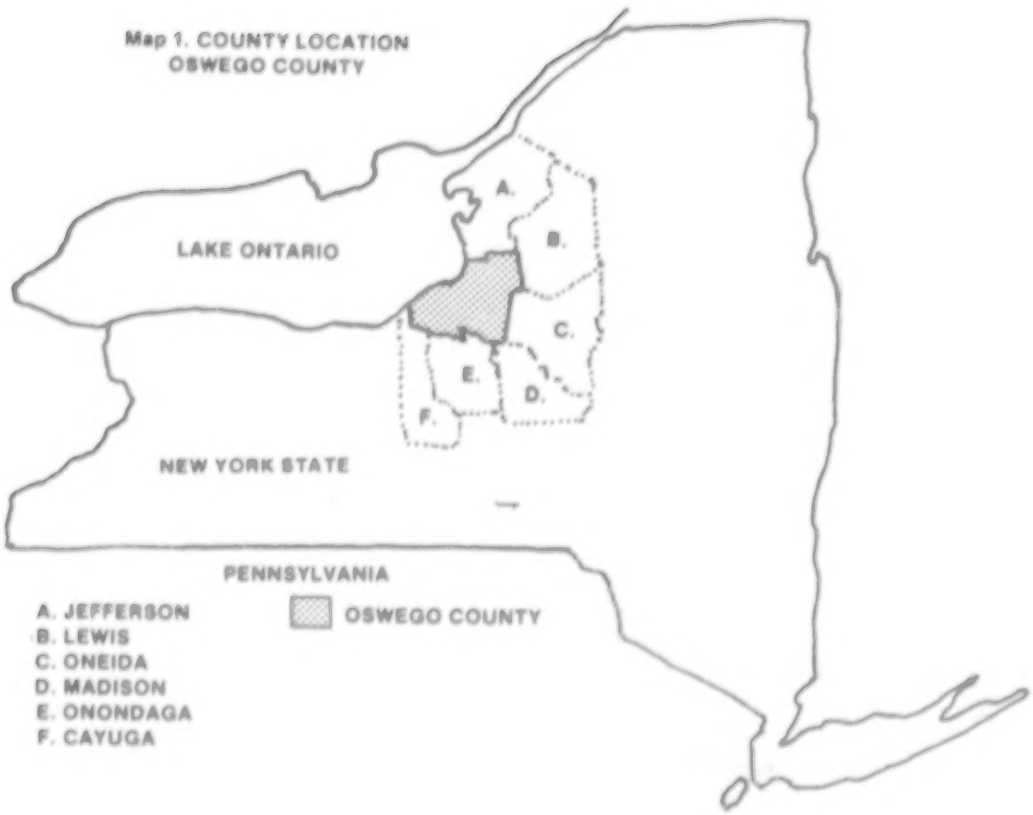
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. Geographic Highlights

Oswego County is located in the Central New York region of New York State along the eastern shore of Lake Ontario and roughly 15 miles north of the City of Syracuse. Besides Lake Ontario, Oswego County's border is formed by Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, and Cayuga counties. Oswego County and its neighboring counties are shown on Map 1.



Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
OSWEGO COUNTY

Transportation Facilities

Highways - Oswego County is bisected by Interstate Route 81, the major north-south arterial of Central New York. Route 81 travels north out of the county roughly 40 miles to the Thousand Islands International Bridge at the Canadian border. From there, major Canadian highways branch out to the cities of Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. To the south, Route 81 leads to Syracuse, Cortland, and Binghamton in New York State and continues through Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and into Tennessee. Interstate Route 481 travels southeast from the City of Fulton in Oswego County connecting to Route 81 just north of Syracuse in neighboring Onondaga County. New York State Routes 48 and 57 also link the cities of Oswego and Fulton with Syracuse to the south. New York State Route 3 links Oswego County with the city of Rochester to the west and the city of Watertown to the north. New York State Route 49 links the county with the city of Utica to the east. A network of highways, which interconnects populated areas in the County and provides commuter routes to firms located in Oswego and neighboring counties, exists within Oswego County.

Rail - Conrail offers freight service on 3 lines in Oswego County. The Massena secondary line generally follows Interstate Route 81 from Syracuse and points south through the County to Watertown and Massena, New York where it interconnects with Canadian National rail lines. Two branch lines also operate in Oswego County. The Phoenix branch leaves the Massena secondary line just north of Syracuse and travels to Phoenix then veers north to the cities of Fulton and Oswego and on to Nine Mile Point. Conrail also runs another branch line in Oswego County southward from the main east-west track in Onondaga County. This line leaves the main track just west of Syracuse and travels northwest to the city of Fulton. Past Fulton the track becomes a private line to Oswego City owned by Niagara Mohawk Corporation. Passenger service is not available in Oswego County.

Air Transportation - Oswego County has two airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Oswego County Airport (located just east of the city of Fulton) and Syracuse Suburban Air Field (located near the Village of Central Square). While the county doesn't have the facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at nearby Hancock International Airport, less than twenty miles southeast of the city of Fulton. Map 2 illustrates the transportation network in Oswego County in 1984.

Land Characteristics

Oswego County is bordered by Lake Ontario along its western edge. There are 45.5 miles of shoreline: 35.0 miles of main shoreline and 10.5 miles of shoreline surrounding North Pond, which is open to the Lake.

The Oswego Canal, a part of the New York State Barge Canal System, flows through the cities of Fulton and Oswego, connecting the Erie Canal with Lake Ontario. The Oswego Canal accommodated 14,010 pleasure craft during the 1983 season and carried 350,716 tons of commercial cargo. The navigation season normally runs from May through November.

Over half of the total land area of Oswego County is a part of the Tug Hill Region. Much of this region is a semi-wilderness area famous for both timber production and recreational fishing. The Tug Hill Region encompasses 335,600 acres in eastern Oswego County, as well as parts of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oneida counties. Nearly three-fourths (73.9 percent) of the Tug Hill Region in Oswego County is commercial forest land, and almost all of this is privately owned. During the 1800's, spruce, hemlock, and pine from this area were used to build the piers and houses of New York City.1/ Map 3 presents the location of the Tug Hill Region and the Oswego Canal.

Map 3. LOCATION OF TUG HILL REGION AND THE OSWEGO CANAL WITHIN OSWEGO COUNTY
1984

1/ SOURCE: The Tug Hill Region, Preparing for the Future, Report of the Temporary State Commission on Tug Hill, February 1976, page 10.

According to the 1968 New York State Land Use and Natural Resource inventory, Oswego County was generally more rural than the state as a whole. Only 1.8 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses while woodlands accounted for half of all land in the county and water and wetlands utilized about one-fifth. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially, or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Oswego County and New York State in 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

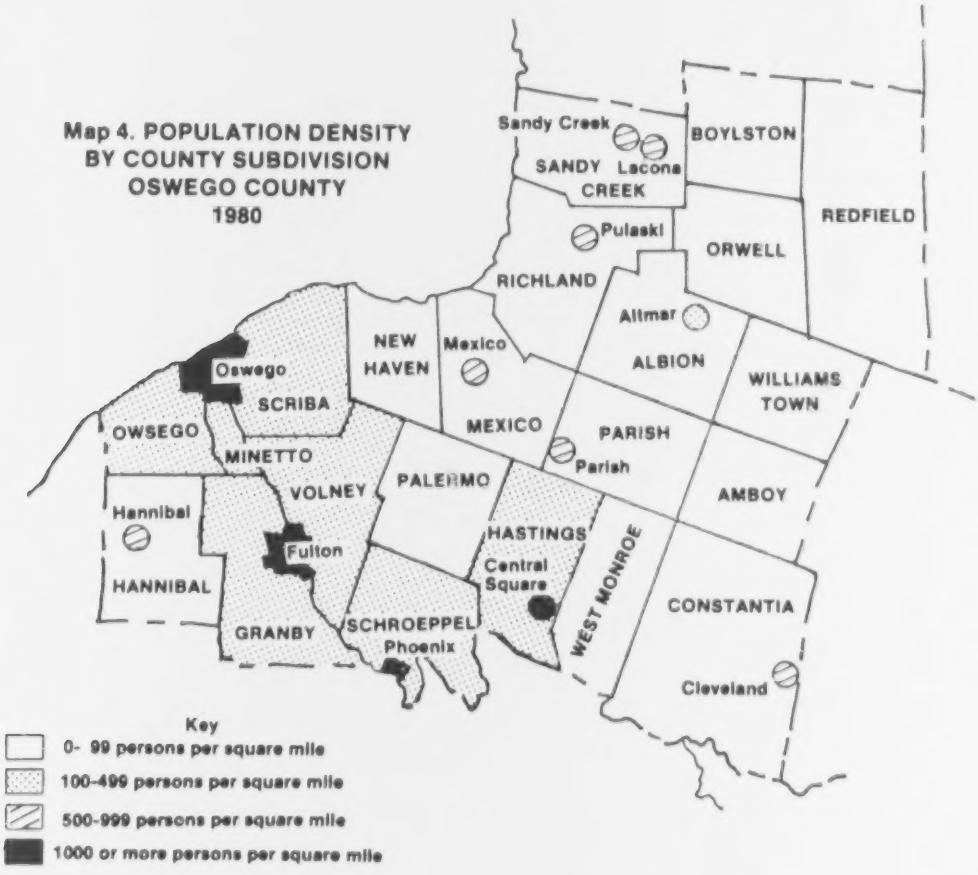
Category of use	Oswego County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,022.0	49,374.4
	Percent Distribution	
Active agriculture	16.1	21.9
Woodlands, forest	19.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	30.4	17.6
Wet lands	12.7	4.2
Water	6.8	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential low and other	1.0	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5
Inactive or under construction	11.4	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

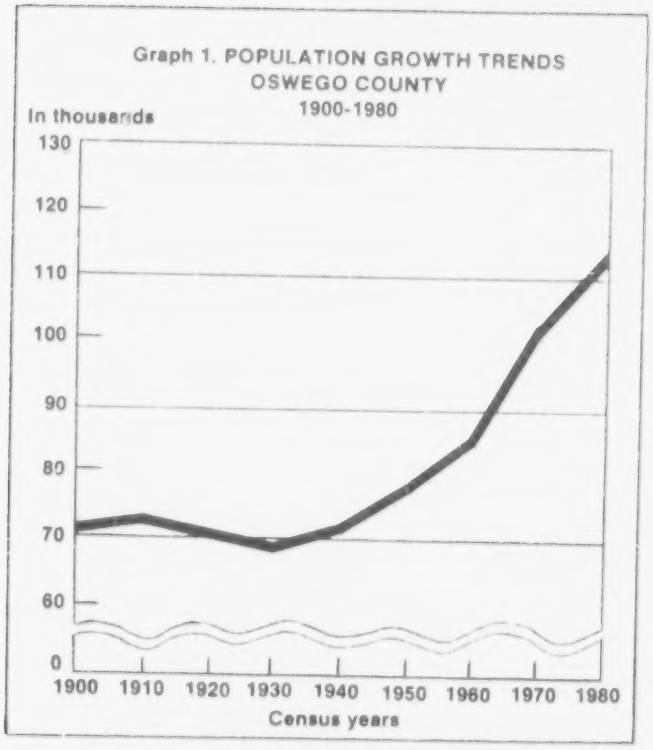
Population Densities: 1980

The 1980 Census count of individuals in Oswego County was 113,901. The county's population averaged 119.4 persons per square mile. This was far less than the state average of 370.6 residents per square mile and ranked 31st among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the county ranged from a high of 3,803.4 persons per square mile in the city of Fulton to a low of 5.1 persons per square mile in the town of Redfield. In general, towns surrounding the cities of Oswego and Fulton were the most densely populated. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Oswego County by village and town for 1980.



Population Changes: 1900-1980

From 1900 to 1980, Oswego County's population increased by 60.7 percent while the count of residents statewide grew 141.6 percent. From 1900 to 1940, the county's rate of growth was well below that of the state. However, in the 1940's and 1950's, Oswego County's rate of growth accelerated to a level approaching the statewide growth rate. By the 1960's and 1970's, the growth rate in Oswego County had far outdistanced that of New York State. In fact, New York State's population slipped 3.7 percent from 1970 to 1980 while Oswego County's population rose 12.9 percent. Of the 62 counties in New York State, only 10 had a higher percentage rise. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Oswego County.



Map 5. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OSWEGO COUNTY
1980

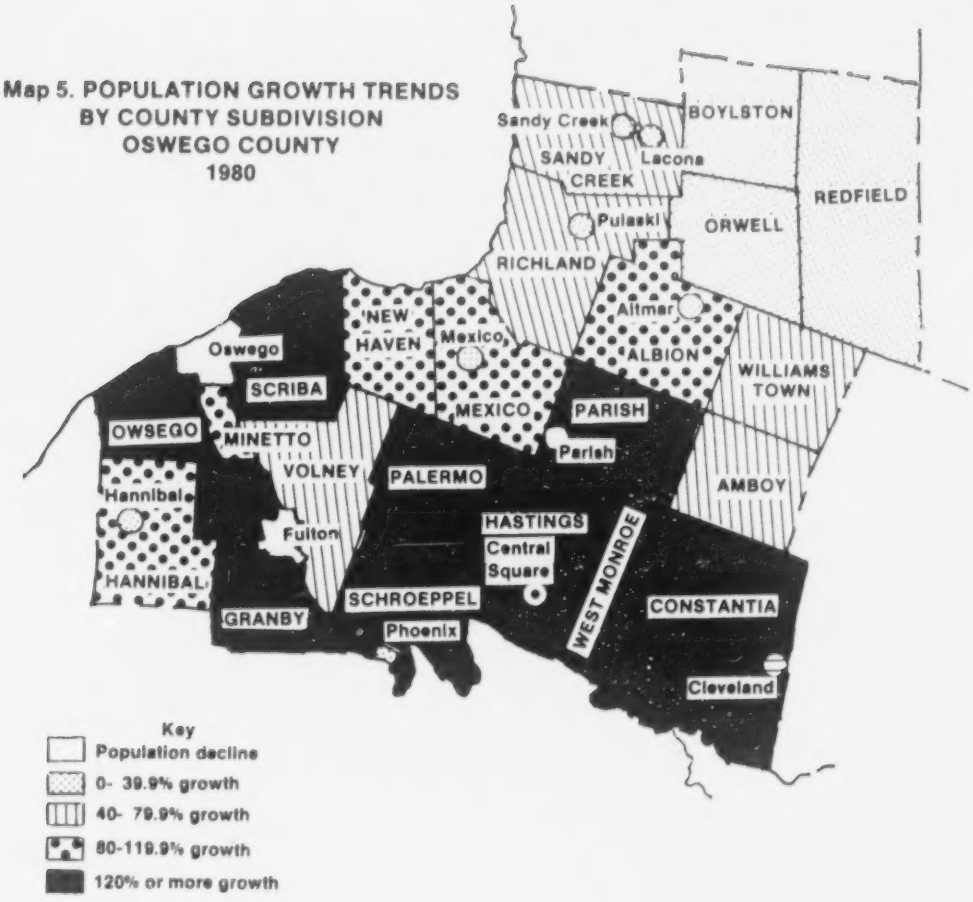


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS: NEW YORK STATE AND OSWEGO COUNTY 1900-1980

Year	New York State	Oswego County
1900	7,268,894	70,881
1910	9,113,614	71,664
1920	10,385,227	71,045
1930	12,588,066	69,645
1940	13,479,142	71,275
1950	14,830,192	77,181
1960	16,782,304	86,118
1970	18,241,391	100,897
1980	17,558,072	113,901

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census. Compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties: Oswego, Bulletin 6-35 and the New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE NEW YORK STATE AND OSWEGO COUNTY, 1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Oswego County
1900-1980	141.6	60.7
1900-1910	25.4	1.1
1910-1920	14.0	-0.9
1920-1930	21.2	-2.0
1930-1940	7.1	2.3
1940-1950	10.0	8.3
1950-1960	13.2	11.6
1960-1970	8.7	17.2
1970-1980	- 3.7	12.9

Population Changes: 1950-1980

While the population of Oswego County, as a whole, grew 47.6 percent during the 30-year period 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the county experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the town of Oswego grew 273.5 percent compared to a 12.6 percent decline in the city of Oswego. The population advances occurred outside the two most highly populated industrial centers in Oswego County--the cities of Oswego and Fulton. The cities of Oswego and Fulton combined for a loss of 3,464 persons from 1950 to 1980 while the rest of the county gained 40,184 residents. In 1950, 47.4 percent of the county's population resided in these two places, compared with only 29.1 percent in 1980. The areas of the county with the highest growth rates are located on the border of Onondaga County and surrounding the cities of Oswego and Fulton. The low-growth areas are in the northern part of the county. In general, growth has been concentrated near industrial centers such as Fulton, Oswego, and Syracuse. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth in Oswego County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the Census counts and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OSWEGO COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Oswego County	77,181	86,118	100,897	113,901
Places 10,000 and over				
Fulton City	13,922	14,261	14,003	13,312
Oswego City	22,647	22,155	20,913	19,793
Places under 10,000				
Altmar Village	299	277	448	347
Central Square Village	665	935	1,298	1,418
Cleveland Village	555	732	821	855
Hannibal Village	501	611	686	680
Lacona Village	540	556	556	582
Mexico Village	1,398	1,465	1,555	1,621
Parish Village	574	567	634	535
Phoenix Village	1,917	2,408	2,617	2,357
Pulaski Village	2,033	2,256	2,480	2,415
Sandy Creek Village	708	697	731	765
Towns				
Albion Town	1,036	1,125	1,452	1,730
Altmar Village	299	277	448	347
Amboy Town	482	524	557	836
Boylston Town	302	293	276	390
Constantia Town	1,947	2,730	3,547	4,312
Cleveland Village	555	732	821	855
Granby Town	2,775	3,704	4,718	6,341
Hannibal Town	2,230	2,673	3,165	4,027
Hannibal Village	501	611	686	680
Hastings Town	3,063	4,457	6,042	7,095
Central Square Village	665	935	1,298	1,418
Mexico Town	3,035	3,435	4,174	4,790
Mexico Village	1,398	1,465	1,555	1,621
Minetto Town	1,025	1,290	1,688	1,905
New Haven Town	1,259	1,478	1,845	2,421
Orwell Town	752	663	836	1,031
Oswego Town	2,106	2,796	6,514	7,865
Palermo Town	1,397	1,663	2,321	3,253
Parish Town	1,264	1,439	1,782	2,172
Parish Village	574	567	634	535
Redfield Town	418	388	386	459
Richland Town	4,067	4,554	5,324	5,594
Pulaski Village	2,033	2,256	2,480	2,415
Sandy Creek Town	2,354	2,506	2,644	3,256
Lacona Village	540	556	556	582
Sandy Creek Village	708	697	731	765

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Schroeppel Town	4,037	5,554	7,153	8,016
Phoenix Village	1,917	2,408	2,617	2,357
Scriba Town	..248	2,489	3,619	5,455
Volney Town	3,106	3,785	4,520	5,358
West Monroe Town	1,002	1,417	2,535	3,482
Williamstown Town	707	739	883	1,008

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 5, 7, and 8. U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10. 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC80-V-34.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OSWEGO COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Oswego County	11.6	17.2	12.9	47.6
Places 10,000 and over				
Fulton City	2.4	- 1.8	- 4.9	- 4.4
Oswego City	- 2.2	- 5.6	- 5.4	- 12.6
Places under 10,000				
Altmar Village	- 7.4	61.7	- 22.5	16.1
Central Square Village	40.6	38.8	9.2	113.2
Cleveland Village	31.9	12.2	4.1	54.1
Hannibal Village	22.0	12.3	- 0.9	35.7
Lacona Village	3.0	---	4.7	7.8
Mexico Village	4.8	6.1	4.2	16.0
Parish Village	- 1.2	11.8	- 15.6	- 6.8
Phoenix Village	\ 25.6	8.7	- 9.9	23.0
Pulaski Village	11.0	9.9	- 2.6	18.8
Sandy Creek Village	- 1.6	4.9	4.7	8.1
Towns				
Albion Town	8.6	29.1	19.1	67.0
Altmar Village	- 7.4	61.7	- 22.5	16.1
Amboy Town	8.7	6.3	50.1	73.4
Boylston Town	- 3.0	- 5.8	41.3	29.1
Constantia Town	40.2	29.9	21.6	121.5
Cleveland Village	31.9	12.2	4.1	54.1
Granby Town	33.5	27.4	34.4	128.5
Hannibal Town	19.9	18.4	27.2	80.6
Hannibal Village	22.0	12.3	- 0.9	35.7
Hastings Town	45.5	35.6	17.4	131.6
Central Square Village	40.6	38.8	9.2	113.2
Mexico Town	13.2	21.5	14.8	57.8
Mexico Village	4.8	6.1	4.2	16.0
Minetto Town	25.9	30.9	12.9	85.9
New Haven Town	17.4	24.8	31.2	92.3
Orwell Town	- 11.8	26.1	23.3	37.1
Oswego Town	32.8	133.0	20.7	273.5
Palermo Town	19.0	39.6	40.2	132.9
Parish Town	13.8	23.8	21.9	71.8
Parish Village	- 1.2	11.8	- 15.6	- 6.8
Redfield Town	- 7.2	- 0.5	18.9	9.8
Richland Town	12.0	16.9	5.1	37.5
Pulaski Village	11.0	9.9	- 2.6	18.8
Sandy Creek Town	6.5	5.5	23.1	38.3
Lacona Village	3.0	---	4.7	7.8
Sandy Creek Village	- 1.6	4.9	4.7	8.1

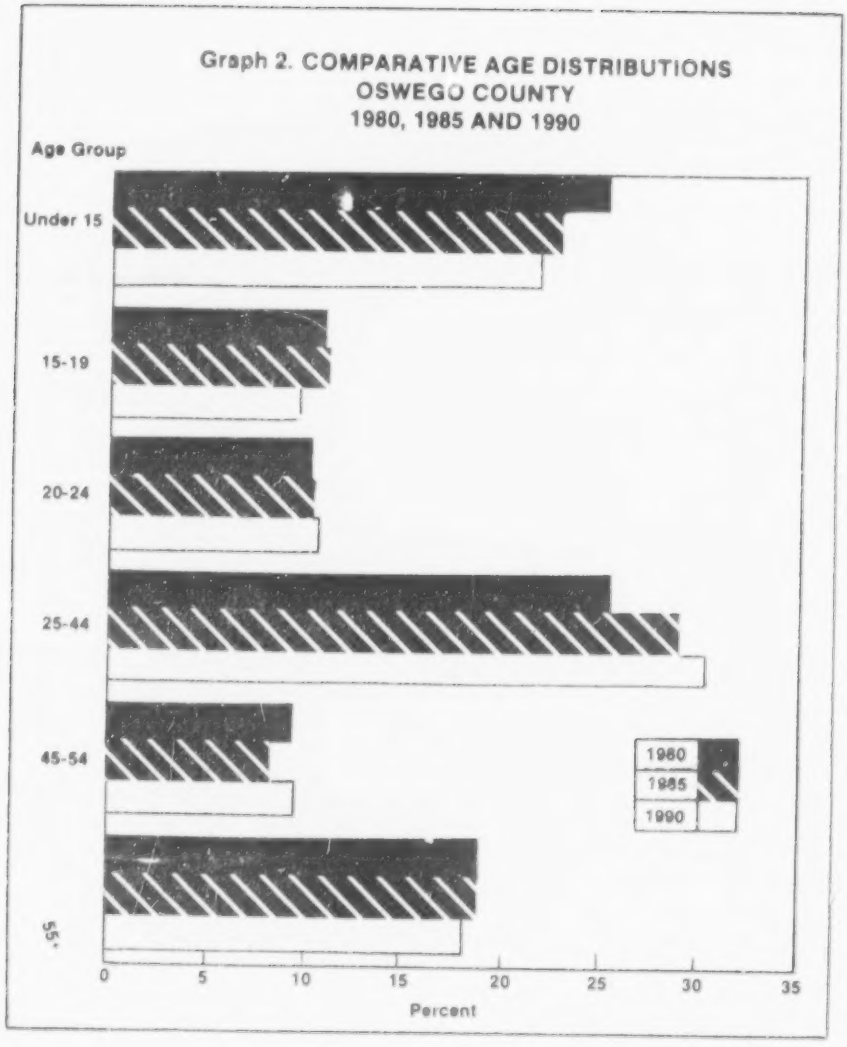
Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Schroeppel Town	37.6	28.8	12.1	98.6
Phoenix Village	25.6	8.7	- 9.9	23.0
Scriba Town	13.7	45.4	50.7	142.7
Volney Town	21.9	19.4	18.5	72.5
West Monroe Town	41.4	78.9	37.4	247.5
Williamstown Town	4.5	19.5	14.2	42.6

During the 1950 to 1980 period, the proportion of Oswego County's population residing in rural areas increased. In 1950, roughly 4 of every 10 county residents (40.7 percent) lived outside city or village limits. By 1980, that ratio rose to 6 of every 10 county residents (60.8 percent). This suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved and incomes rose, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute further to their jobs.

Population Characteristics

Age and Sex. Consistent with state and national trends, Oswego County's population aged from 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 25.0 years in 1970 to 27.1 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 years to 31.8 years. Youth less than 15 years of age accounted for 31.1 percent of the county population in 1970 but by 1980 this age group had declined to 25.0 percent of the total. Increases occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. The number of persons in this age group declined 3.8 percent from 1970 to 1980. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age (+35.6 percent) since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force.



From 1980 to 1985, the age distribution of the county is projected to follow basically the same pattern as the 1970 to 1980 trend. The under 15 age group is expected to fall from 25.0 percent of the total in 1980 to 22.7 percent of the total in 1985. The 45-54 year age group is also expected to continue shrinking, from 9.1 percent of the county population in 1980 to 8.5 percent of the total in 1985. The 25-44 year age group should continue to climb, reaching 28.3 percent of the total by 1985. Only slight changes are expected in other age groups.

By 1990, the under 15 age group is projected to dwindle to 21.9 percent of the total while the 25-44 year age group should advance to 30.1 percent of the county population. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Oswego County for 1980, projected 1985, and projected 1990.

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Oswego County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Oswego County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,901	100.0	56,083	100.0	57,818	100.0
Under 15 years	28,454	25.0	14,515	25.9	13,939	24.1
15-19 years	12,530	11.0	6,361	11.3	6,169	10.7
20-24 years	11,990	10.5	6,029	10.7	5,961	10.3
25-44 years	29,304	25.7	14,612	26.1	14,692	25.4
45-54 years	10,390	9.1	5,200	9.3	5,190	9.0
55 and over	21,233	18.7	9,366	16.7	11,867	20.5
Median age (years)						
County	27.1		26.2		28.1	
State	31.8		30.3		33.2	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County	100.0		49.2		50.8	
State	100.0		47.5		52.5	

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Tables 18, 45, and 46.

Race. In 1980, Oswego County's population was 98.9 percent white, 0.4 percent black, 0.3 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.5 percent of county residents also categorized themselves as Hispanics. Table 7 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Oswego County and its county subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
OSWEGO COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Oswego County	113,901	112,603	434	308	349	207	596
Albion Town	1,730	1,713	8	1	5	3	1
Altmar Village	347	346	-	-	1	-	-
Amboy Town	836	827	3	4	-	2	-
Boylston Town	390	385	-	5	-	-	-
Constantia Town	4,312	4,293	6	8	3	2	31
Cleveland Village	855	848	3	4	-	-	1
Fulton City	13,312	13,099	82	37	57	37	57
Granby Town	6,341	6,274	19	24	13	11	39
Hannibal Town	4,027	3,973	25	23	3	3	22
Hannibal Village	680	667	-	11	-	2	14
Hastings Town	7,095	7,030	11	32	21	1	25
Central Square Village	1,418	1,395	4	15	4	-	4
Mexico Town	4,790	4,736	20	19	8	7	21
Mexico Village	1,621	1,605	-	9	1	6	12
Minetto Town	1,905	1,879	1	-	25	-	7
New Haven Town	2,421	2,396	-	14	7	4	12
Orwell Town	1,031	1,001	20	7	1	2	5
Oswego City	19,793	19,560	90	12	64	67	166
Oswego Town	7,865	7,687	89	12	45	32	80
Palermo Town	3,253	3,212	8	22	11	-	12
Parish Town	2,172	2,144	3	16	7	2	4
Parish Village	535	525	-	2	7	1	2
Redfield Town	459	459	-	-	-	-	-
Richland Town	5,594	5,575	3	2	8	6	30
Pulaski Village	2,415	2,411	2	2	-	-	9

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Sandy Creek Town	3,256	3,244	1	3	7	1	9
Lacona Village	582	581	-	-	1	-	2
Sandy Creek Village	765	763	1	1	-	-	-
Schroeppel Town	8,016	7,935	24	37	11	9	29
Phoenix Village	2,357	2,350	1	-	5	1	10
Scriba Town	5,455	5,373	9	16	45	12	21
Volney Town	5,358	5,338	9	3	2	6	6
West Monroe Town	3,482	3,466	1	11	4	-	15
Williamstown Town	1,008	1,004	2	-	2	-	4

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report".

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Oswego County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 1,298 nonwhites in the county, 34.1 percent were 17 years or younger and 2.9 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 30.9 percent and senior citizens, those 65 and older, accounted for 9.8 percent. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Oswego County by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OSWEGO COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	113,901	8,873	26,420	67,488	11,120
White	112,603	8,764	26,086	66,671	11,082
Black	434	29	89	300	16
Other	864	80	245	517	22
Hispanic	596	64	147	351	34

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently holding jobs (the employed), and those out of work but seeking jobs (the unemployed). Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed--such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills, labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population. It is a percentage measuring the proportion of a particular population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years of age or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for persons 16 years of age and older is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Oswego County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 6.9 percentage points (from 36.9 percent in 1970 to 43.8 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 1.5 percentage points (from 73.6 percent in 1970 to 72.1 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 3.2 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the county followed statewide and national trends. The county LFPR for men declined the same as it did nationally but less than it did statewide. The female LFPR increased the same as it did statewide but at a slower rate than it did for the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Oswego County, New York State, and the United States.

The resident labor force of Oswego County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a gradual growth in the local economy. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employed and unemployed) from 1974 to 1983.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Oswego County	
Overall	54.3	57.5	+ 3.2
Male	73.6	72.1	- 1.5
Female	36.9	43.8	+ 6.9
		New York State	
Overall	57.3	59.5	+ 2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	- 3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+ 6.9
		United States	
Overall	58.2	62.0	+ 3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	- 1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+ 8.5

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 & 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-C34, Table 176, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
OSWEGO COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1974-1983

(In thousands)

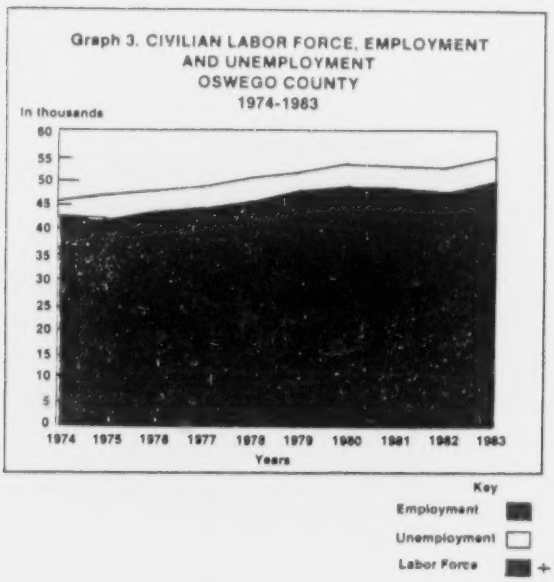
Labor force status	1974	1975	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian labor force	45.6	47.3	51.1	52.7	54.9	53.8	53.3	55.0
Employment	42.5	42.0	46.6	48.8	49.6	49.4	48.5	49.9
Unemployment	3.1	5.3	4.5	3.9	5.3	4.4	4.8	5.1
Unemployment rate	6.8	11.2	8.8	7.4	9.7	8.2	9.0	9.2

NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1974 to 1983, Oswego County's civilian labor force was up 20.6 percent, an annual average growth rate of 2.3 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.4 percent for the nation. The rate of growth in the county's labor force actually varied considerably over the period. Between 1974 and 1980 the Oswego County labor force rose an average of 3.4 percent per year, more than 3 times the statewide growth rate of 1.0 percent per year and well above the national growth rate--2.7 percent per year. In 1981, this growth was stymied by the recession, and the County's labor force diminished in 1981 and 1982. By 1983 labor force expansion had resumed, but growth is expected to be slower during the remainder of the 1980's as fewer young people enter the labor force each year.

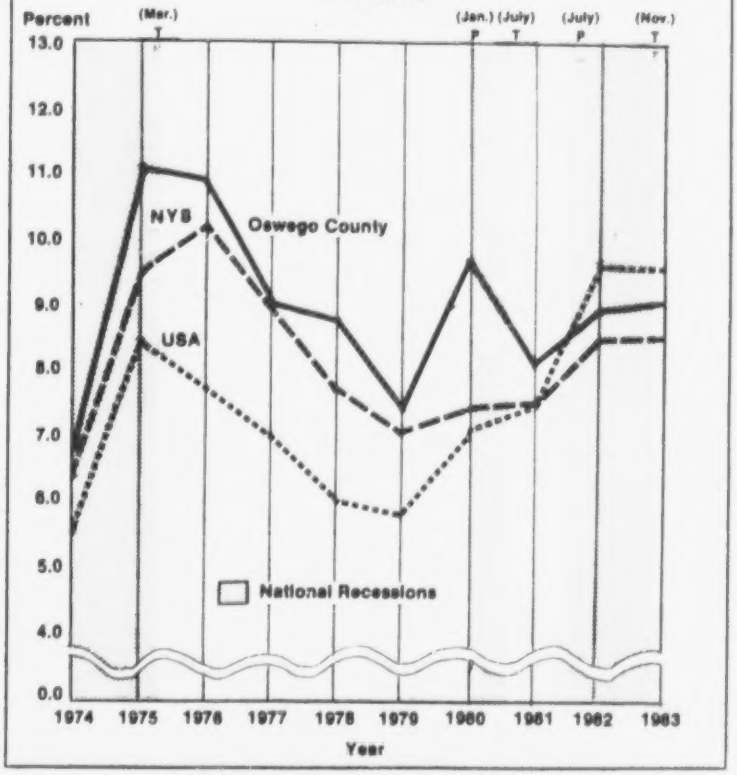
The changes in the number of employed persons in the county followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest gains occurred in 1979 and helped to ease the unemployment rate down to its lowest level since 1974.

Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Oswego County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. The tally of the unemployed peaked in 1976 before the momentum of the recovery stimulated significant hiring and recalls. Unemployment peaked again in 1980 in the midst of the most recent recession, and remained high in 1981, 1982, and 1983. Recovery from the recession is not expected to reduce significantly the number of unemployed until 1984 and 1985. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Oswego County's labor force and its components from 1974 to 1983.



During the 1974-1983 period, Oswego County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The county rate, however, usually exceeded the national and State rates. The Oswego County unemployment rate did drop below the national figure during 1981 and continued to best the nation through 1983. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Oswego County, New York State, and the United States from 1974-1983.

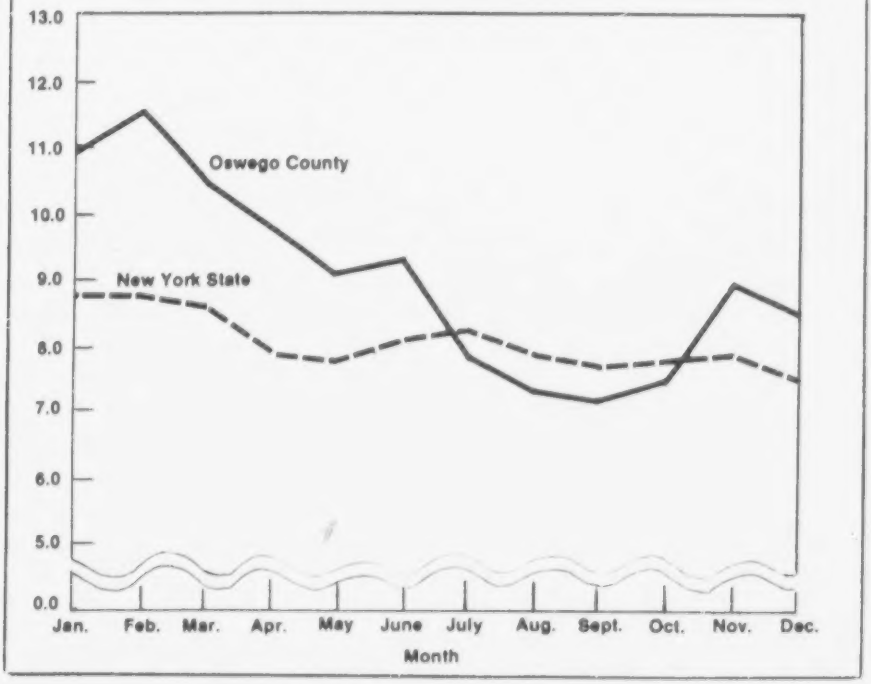
Graph 4. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA 1974-1983



NOTE: Shaded areas represent periods of national business contraction as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean Peak and Trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average jobless rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were much more pronounced for Oswego County than for New York State. In both the county and the State, unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Oswego County and New York State from 1980 to 1983.

Graph 5. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE AVERAGE BY MONTH, 1980-1983



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Oswego County

A local economy, such as that of Oswego County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Oswego County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial compositions of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Oswego County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1980-1983) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1980-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industry	Oswego County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	26.5	19.0	21.6
Durable goods	11.4	9.8	12.4
Nondurable goods	15.1	9.2	9.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	73.5	81.0	78.4
Construction	12.1	3.0	4.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5.0	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	16.1	20.3	22.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	9.1	5.9
Services and miscellaneous	12.4	24.8	22.6
Government	25.7	17.9	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Oswego County has specialized in the manufacture of nondurable goods. During the period 1980 to 1983, firms producing nondurable goods accounted for 15.1 percent of the nonagricultural jobs in the County. At the State and national levels, nondurable goods production involved only 9.2 percent of nonagricultural jobs. Oswego County also specialized in construction due to work at the Nine Mile II Nuclear Power Plant being constructed in Scriba. Construction employers accounted for 12.1 percent of the county's nonagricultural jobs while employing only 3.0 percent in the State and 4.5 percent nationally. Major manufacturing as well as nonmanufacturing firms in Oswego County are listed on the next page.

Firms	Product or Service
Miller Brewing Company*	Beer
Guy F. Atkinson Co.	Construction contracting
ITT-Grinell Industrial Piping Inc.	Construction contracting
Stone & Webster Engineering Co.	Construction contracting
Alcan Aluminum Corp.	Aluminum sheet & plate
The Nestle Co., Inc.*	Chocolate
Niagara Mohawk Corp.	Utilities
Oswego Hospital	Medical care
Sealright Co., Inc.*	Sanitary food containers
Armstrong World Industries, Inc.	Asbestos building material
J & K Boiler Co., Inc.	Construction contracting
Owens-Illinois Inc.*	Glass containers
The Black Clawson Co.	Paper industries machinery
At Lee Memorial Hospital	Medical care
Hammermill Paper Co.*	Paper products
Birds Eye Inc.*	Food processing

*Nondurable goods manufacturing firms

Employment Changes by Industry: Oswego County-New York State-United States

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Oswego County, New York State, and the nation. In order to minimize the impact of temporary economic events, growth rates were calculated by using average employment for 1971-1973 and 1981-1983 as well as the percent change between the two periods.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1971-1973 TO 1981-1983

(percent change)

Industrial sector	Oswego County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	30.4	3.0	22.1
Manufacturing, total	13.7	-15.9	- 0.4
Durable goods	37.2	- 8.2	
Nondurable goods	0.8	-22.7	
Nonmanufacturing, total	37.8	8.7	30.1
Construction	154.2	-20.5	3.0
Transportation, communication, and utilities	46.8	-10.9	11.1
Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	2.3	28.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25.7	13.9	37.2
Services and miscellaneous	50.9	29.7	56.3
Government	14.5	3.6	19.1

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a three-year average was used both for the past period (1971-1973) and the current period (1981-1983).

The nation experienced growth in all nonmanufacturing industry divisions over the period. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 30.1 percent while manufacturing fell 0.4 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In the state, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods), construction, and transportation, communication, and public utilities. Growth in each of the remaining industries was well below that of the nation.

The rate of growth of Oswego County's total nonfarm employment exceeded that of New York State and the nation. Within the county's nonagricultural employment, however, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. In manufacturing, durable goods employment surged 37.2 percent over the period while nondurable goods inched upward only 0.8 percent. In nonmanufacturing, vigorous growth occurred in construction (due to the Nine Mile II Nuclear Power Project), services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, and transportation, communication, and public utilities while moderate expansion took place in finance, insurance, and real estate, wholesale and retail trade, and government.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing grew at different rates, the share attributable to each changed

proportionately. The change in the distribution of Oswego County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY OSWEGO COUNTY 1971-1973 TO 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1971-1973	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1971-1973 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment, total	23,300	30,300	7,000
		Percent Dist.	
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	30.7	26.8	- 3.9
Durable goods	10.9	11.4	0.5
Nondurable goods	19.8	15.3	- 4.5
Nonmanufacturing, total	69.3	73.2	3.9
Construction	7.3	14.1	6.8
Transportation, communication, and utilities	4.4	4.9	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	17.9	16.3	- 1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.2	2.1	- 0.1
Services and miscellaneous	10.1	11.7	1.6
Government	27.4	24.1	- 3.3

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1982 through June 1984 several changes occurred in Oswego County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of roughly 500 jobs directly associated with industrial expansions matched the reported loss of 500 jobs because of contractions. The largest single increase in employment was an expected gain of 188 jobs at Oswego Industries Inc. in Fulton. A loss of 150 employees at Owens-Illinois Inc. was the largest single job loss. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Oswego County during the period (as reported to the New York State Department of Commerce) are shown in Table 14.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR MANUFACTURING EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
OSWEGO COUNTY
JANUARY 1982 - JUNE 1984

Firm name, location and parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Blount Lumber Co. Lacona	Addition to existing facility	+ 38
Cleveland Textile Co. Cleveland In-Tex Products Inc.	Addition to existing facility	+ 25
Hungerford-Holbrook Co. Pulaski	Expansion in existing building	+ 50
La-Del Mfg. Corp. Phoenix Arrowhead Tool Builders, Inc.	Expansion in new building	+100
Morrill Press Fulton	Addition to existing facility	+ 90
Oswego Industries Inc. Fulton	Addition to existing facility	+188
Armstrong World Products Inc. Fulton	Partial closing	-115
Black Clawson Inc. Fulton	Partial closing	- 45
Breneman Inc. Oswego	Closed	-124
Owens-Illinois Inc. Volney	Partial closing	-150
Papertronics Division Oswego Hammermill Paper Co.	Closed	- 64

NOTE: Only expansions or contractions which affected at least 25 jobs are included.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Oswego County.

Total personal income is the income received by residents from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income statistics of Oswego County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF OSWEGO COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1976 AND 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Increase 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$567.7	$957.8	$390.1	68.7	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	412.6	693.2	280.6	68.0	72.7	72.4
Property income	53.0	103.6	50.6	95.5	9.3	10.8
Transfer payments	102.1	161.1	59.0	57.8	18.0	16.8

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981 total personal income in Oswego County climbed 68.7 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 72.4 percent of the total personal income of Oswego County residents compared with 64.5 percent of personal income in the state. Transfer payments provided 16.8 percent of personal income in Oswego County and property income added 10.8 percent. Transfer payments for the state, meanwhile, represented 15.1 percent of personal income and property income accounted for 20.5 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Oswego County, accounting for 38.5 percent of the total in 1981. Government employers were a distant second, adding 19.2 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Oswego County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1981.

Income derived from construction, agriculture, manufacturing, and government accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. All other industry divisions provided less income in the county than statewide. Table 16 compares 1981 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Oswego County with that earned in the state in each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
OSWEGO COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

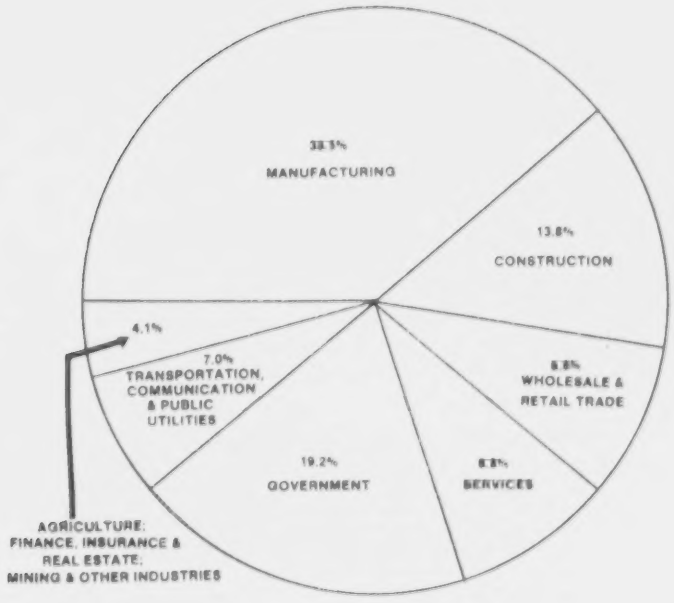


Table 16. LEVELS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED BY INDUSTRY IN OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1981

(Dollars in millions)

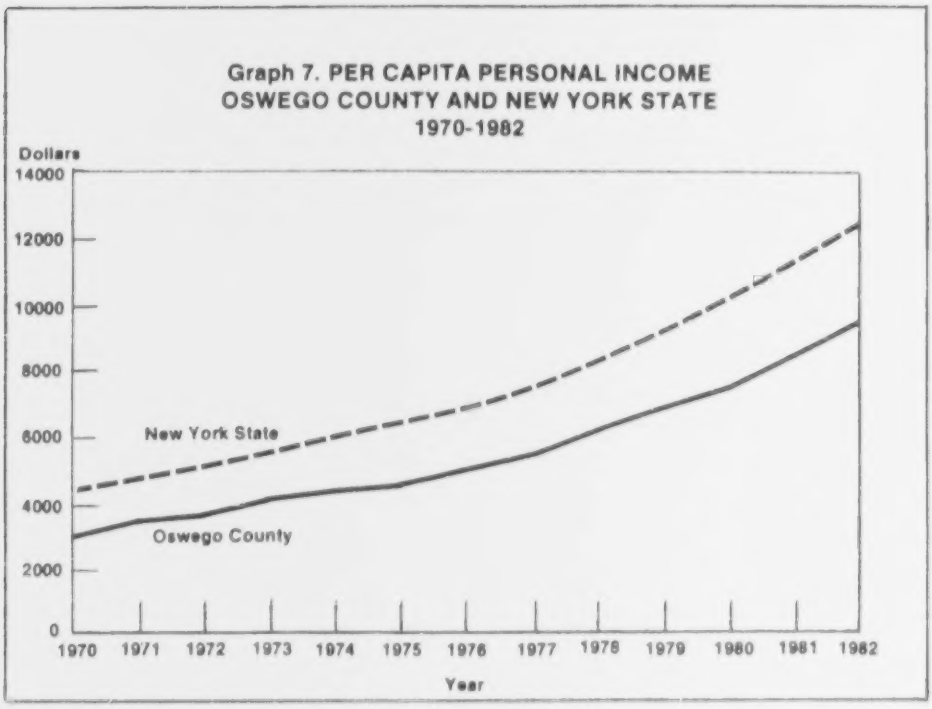
Industry	Oswego County		New York State	
	Income	Percent	Income	Percent
Total	$594.7	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	13.2	2.2	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	229.1	38.5	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	n.d.	-	276.9	0.2
Construction	82.0	13.8	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	50.9	8.6	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	9.1	1.5	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	41.8	7.0	12,609.7	8.6
Services	52.6	8.8	33,401.2	22.8
Other	n.d.	-	393.5	0.3
Government	113.9	19.2	22,526.5	15.4

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $229.1 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Oswego County and was paid to Oswego County residents as well as residents of other areas.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.
n.d. = Not disclosable.

In 1981, Oswego County's labor and proprietors' income was $693.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 15) and $594.7 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 16). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned by residents of Oswego County was paid to individuals who commuted to jobs located in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Oswego County was $9,535 and ranked 33rd among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1982 was $12,389. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Oswego County and the state for the 1970-1982 period. During the 12-year period, Oswego County's per capita income grew by 196.9 percent while the state figures increased by 163.9 percent.



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Oswego County industries whose employees were covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in construction, manufacturing, and in providing transportation, communication, and utilities services paid the highest weekly wages during the 1979 to 1983 period. Retail trade, agriculture, and service industries were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 17 presents the average weekly wages paid by Oswego County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance from 1979-1983.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, OSWEGO COUNTY, 1979-1983

Industry	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	$151	$152	$172	$193	$175
Mining	317	341	383	410	409
Construction	388	495	568	667	679
Manufacturing-durable goods	357	404	447	484	518
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	379	423	455	461	507
Transportation, communication, and utilities	377	401	466	476	494
Wholesale trade	236	252	266	274	263
Retail trade	132	141	146	154	159
Finance, insurance, and real estate	182	194	206	217	230
Service	138	151	166	197	218
Government	233	243	274	302	319

Census Income Data

Median Income. According to the 1980 Census, the median family income of families in Oswego County was $18,815 in 1979. This income level ranked Oswego County 25th of the state's 62 counties. It was lower than the statewide median of $20,180 and was also lower than the $19,490 median income of families living in rural areas in the state. Oswego County's population is largely rural with 71 percent of the population residing in Census-defined rural areas.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $12,778 for the estimated 58 black families in Oswego County and $22,813 for the 78 Hispanic families. The income level for black families in the county was slightly lower than that for the state as a whole while the income for Hispanic families was much higher than the statewide level. 1/ (See Table 18)

1/ Median income data should be used with caution in small samples because of potential statistical error.

Table 18. MEDIAN INCOME
OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Race and Sex	Oswego County	New York State		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Family				
All Races	$18,815	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	12,778	13,026	n.a.	n.a.
Hispanic	22,813	11,263	n.a.	n.a.
Individual				
All Races				
Male	17,123	17,741	16,445	18,043
Female	10,139	11,413	9,846	11,632
Black				
Male	13,284	13,517	n.a.	n.a.
Female	11,636	11,100	n.a.	n.a.
Hispanic				
Male	15,968	12,093	n.a.	n.a.
Female	9,100	9,458	n.a.	n.a.

NOTE: n.a. means Not applicable.
Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979.
Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income.
Median income is in the middle of the income spectrum--with half of all incomes greater and half lower.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Median income has also been recorded for individual persons age 15 and over who had income in 1979. Of the Oswego County males in this group, 48 percent were year-round, full-time workers whose median income was $17,123. For female year-round, full-time workers, the median income was $10,139. The income level for males was nearly equal to the statewide income level; for females it was lower than the statewide median income. Compared to rural areas in the State, median income in Oswego County was higher for both males and females.

Of the 148 black males in Oswego County who were 15 and over and had income in 1979, a total of 17 were year-round, full-time workers and had a median income of $13,284. Among black females, 112 were age 15 and over and had income in 1979; 18 of this group were year-round, full-time workers with a median income of $11,636. Hispanic males who were year-round, full-time workers had a median income of $15,968. There were 46 such persons out of

a total of 166 Hispanic males age 15 and over with income. Hispanic females had a median income of $9,100. There were 25 year-round, full-time workers out of a total of 96 Hispanic females age 15 and over with income.

Income Below Poverty. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 2,522 families in Oswego County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty (including all those in families as well as those not in families) was 13,335. Poverty families accounted for 8.9 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 12.3 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. 1/ In spite of the fact that Oswego County residents had median income less than the state, the county had a lower proportion of persons below poverty. Both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Oswego County were slightly lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to rural areas in the state, however, a higher percentage of both families and individuals in Oswego County were below poverty. (See Table 19)

Among the 58 black families in Oswego County, 14 families (24 percent) were below poverty; of the 78 Hispanic families, 13 (17 percent) were below poverty. Both of these proportions (especially Hispanics) are below the statewide percentages. The count of persons shows that 94 Oswego County blacks were below poverty (33 percent of all blacks) and 97 Hispanics were below poverty (19 percent of all Hispanics). The proportion of black persons below poverty was higher than statewide while the proportion of Hispanic persons was much lower than statewide.

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

Table 19. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Area	All Races	Black	Hispanic
Families Below Poverty			
Oswego County	2,522	14	13
	Percent of all families		
Oswego County	8.9	24.1	16.7
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
NYS Rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
NYS Urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
Persons Below Poverty			
Oswego County	13,335	94	97
	Percent of all persons		
Oswego County	12.3	33.0	18.6
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
NYS Rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
NYS Urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Age of Persons Below Poverty. There were 13,335 persons in Oswego County with income below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. The 16-21 age group comprised 17.5 percent of persons below poverty, but only 14.0 percent of the total county population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 32 percent of persons below poverty, much less than its 40 percent share of the county population. The age group 55-64, many of whom are in the labor force, comprised 7.6 percent of persons below poverty, compared with 9.1 percent of the county population. (See Table 20)

Of the 94 black persons below poverty in Oswego County, a high proportion (34 percent) are in the 16-21 age group. This large share of blacks 16-21 year old below the poverty level is due to their inordinately large share (43 percent) of the total county black population. The age groups of Hispanic persons below poverty are much closer to their share of the Hispanic population. In the county, Hispanics have a very high proportion of persons under age 16 (41 percent) and very few age 55 and over.

Table 20. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
	All Races	
Total	13,335	113,901
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	32.7	27.0
16 - 21	17.5	14.0
22 - 54	31.7	40.1
55 and Over	18.2	18.8
	Black	
Total	94	391
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	23.4	15.4
16 - 21	34.0	42.5
22 - 54	27.7	24.6
55 and Over	14.9	17.5
	Hispanic	
Total	97	579
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	40.2	40.9
16 - 21	18.5	17.4
22 - 54	41.2	38.1
55 and Over	--	3.4

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Data for persons below poverty levels based on 1979 income.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty. In 1980 in Oswego County, there were 1,445 families below poverty in which the householder had worked one or more weeks in 1979. These householders comprised 57 percent of the 2,522 families below poverty. Of those householders who worked in 1979, 524 worked full-time (40 to 52 weeks and usually worked 35 or more hours per week) and 921 worked less than full-time. The proportion of

householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Oswego County than in the state as a whole where 37 percent of the poverty families had a householder who worked in 1979. The county proportion was approximately the same as the average for all rural areas in New York State. (See Table 21)

In 56 percent of the families with income below the poverty level in Oswego County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. Of these female householders, 45 percent worked in 1979--92 full-time and 313 less than full-time. In the state, 57 percent of poverty families had a female householder. The county proportion, however, was slightly higher than the average for rural areas in the state.

Table 21. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty Characteristics	Oswego County			New York State			New York State	
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	2,522	14	13					
Householder worked in 1979	1,445	4	11					
Percent of families below poverty	57.3	28.6	84.6	36.8	31.1	24.5	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	900	4	-					
Percent of families below poverty	35.7	28.6	-	56.6	73.8	67.4	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18	854	4	-					
Worked in 1979	405	4	-					
Percent of female householders, no husband present	45.0	100.0	-	25.0	25.8	13.4	47.0	23.8

NOTE: Data for families with income below the poverty level is based on 1979 income.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Income Guidelines.

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 22. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR OSWEGO COUNTY, 1984

Income level	Family Size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard Income level								
70 percent LLSIL	4,980	7,030	9,640	11,900	14,050	16,430		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.

To compute LLSILs for families with more than 6 persons, add $2,380 to the amount for a family of six for each additional person.

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A wide range of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

During the 1983 Calendar Year, an average of 6,310 Oswego County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments in the county averaged $115.01 per recipient compared with $140.81 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1983, an average of 82.8 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, and 16.9 percent received Home Relief payments. Table 23 presents the monthly count of public assistance recipients by program in Oswego County during 1983.

Table 23. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1983

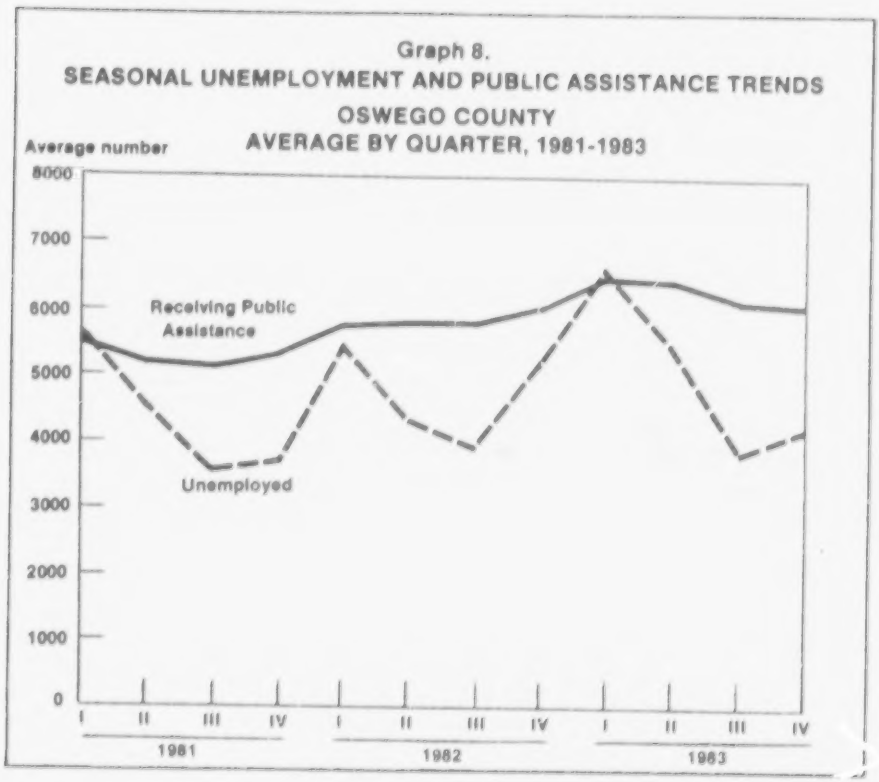
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	6,435	5,384	978	72	1
February	6,476	5,420	1,035	20	1
March	6,751	5,662	1,076	13	0
April	6,760	5,647	1,099	12	2
May	6,483	5,408	1,068	6	1
June	6,225	5,176	1,034	14	1
July	6,281	5,210	1,053	18	0
August	6,130	5,031	1,085	14	0
September	6,051	5,034	1,007	10	0
October	5,980	4,899	1,068	12	1
November	6,063	4,883	1,152	28	0
December	6,082	4,927	1,135	19	1
12-month average	6,310	5,223	1,066	20	1

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends of both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Oswego County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers, but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared with public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally, some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 23 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance activities and total unemployment. Normally, both the total number of unemployed and public assistance recipients peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

Public Assistance Income.

According to the 1980 Census, 2,669 households 1/ in Oswego County received Public Assistance Income 2/ in 1979. These households accounted for 7.2 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,531. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments. Compared to rural areas in the state, however, the county, which is 71 percent rural, had a greater proportion of households receiving public assistance income and slightly higher average payments.

In 1979, of the 2,669 Oswego County households receiving public assistance income, 1,816 were families. 3/ These families accounted for 6.4 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in the state as a whole. The county proportion was, however, higher than in rural areas in the state.

There were 736 families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level in Oswego County. These families accounted for only 29 percent of the 2,522 families below poverty in the county. The remaining 71 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was far less than in the state as a whole where 44 percent of families below poverty received public assistance income. The county percentage was, however, greater than in rural areas in the state.

For 269 of the families who received public assistance income in Oswego County in 1979, the public assistance income kept their total family income above the poverty level.

1/ A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.
2/ Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC, and general assistance (i.e., HR).
3/ A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

Table 24. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Oswego County			New York State			New York State	
	All races	Black	His-panic	All races	Black	His-panic	Rural	Urban
Households with Public Assistance income	2,669	9	11					
Percent of all households	7.2	9.8	9.0	10.0	24.0	29.3	5.5	10.7
Mean Public Assistance income in 1979	$2,531	$1,438	$4,944	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509	$2,430	$3,064
Family households	1,816	9	8					
Percent of all families	6.4	15.5	10.3	10.1	24.9	30.5	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	2,522	14	13					
With Public Assistance income	736	9	2					
Percent of families below poverty	29.2	64.3	15.4	43.9	56.1	60.4	20.4	46.6
Without Public Assistance income	1,786	5	11					

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

VI. Education

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Oswego County totaled 25,693. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 52.9 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 47.1 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-1983 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 96.1 percent of total school enrollments in Oswego County compared with 82.5 percent for the state. Table 25 presents the distribution of students in Oswego County according to grade.

Table 25. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1982 - 1983

(includes ungraded students)

School designation	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)	Total (grades K-12)
Total	13,580	12,113	25,693
Public	12,901	11,784	24,685
Nonpublic	679	329	1,008

SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Oswego County during the 1982-83 school year than during the preceding school year. Total enrollments fell at a faster rate statewide than in the county, and the rate of decline in New York State public schools was three times that of Oswego County. However, private school enrollments dropped fifty percent faster in the county than they did in the state. Table 26 provides the percent change in enrollment levels of public and nonpublic schools in New York State and Oswego County during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years.

Table 26. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND OSWEGO COUNTY
1981-82 to 1982-83

(includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent change
	1981-82	1982-83	
New York State	3,324,836	3,254,058	- 2.1
Public	2,748,397	2,683,598	- 2.4
Nonpublic	576,439	570,460	- 1.0
Oswego County	25,901	25,693	- 0.8
Public	24,878	24,685	- 0.8
Nonpublic	1,023	1,008	- 1.5

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York/ The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected School Enrollments through 1992-1993

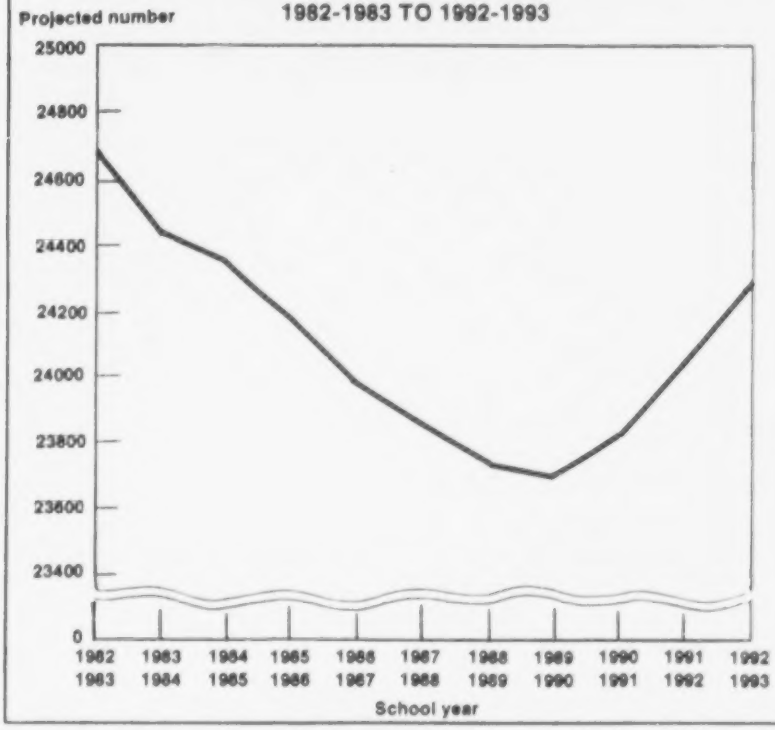
Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining through the 1980's and then turn up after the 1989-1990 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1982-1983 school year, enrollments are expected to drop only 1.7 percent from 24,685 to 24,261 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Oswego County from 1982 to 1993.

Graph 9.

PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

OSWEGO COUNTY

1982-1983 TO 1992-1993



Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

There were 1,745 students who graduated from Oswego County high schools in 1983. Of this number, roughly half (50.1 percent) planned to continue their education, compared with 71.8 percent statewide. The percentage of Oswego County graduates entering employment far exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while military service was the immediate intention of a slightly higher fraction of the new graduates in the county than in the state.

Table 27 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Oswego County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1983.

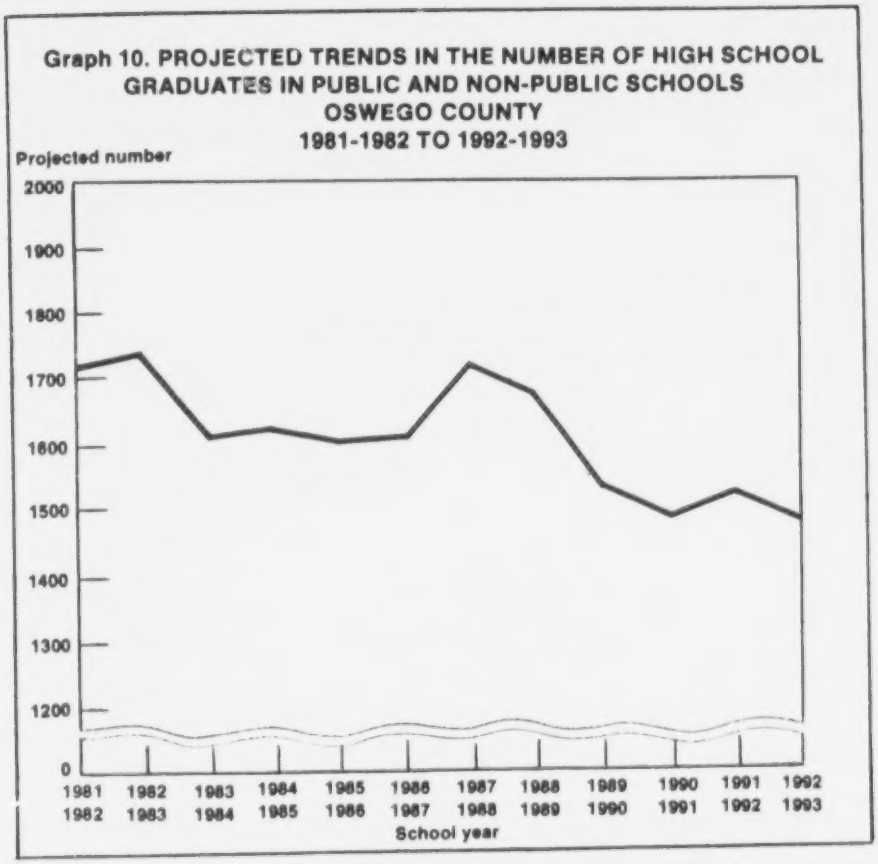
Table 27. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1983 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND OSWEGO COUNTY FALL 1983

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.5	4.3	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.0	16.6	4.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Oswego County	1,745	23.3	21.2	5.6	34.6	6.1	9.1
Public	1,680	21.9	21.5	5.7	35.4	6.3	9.3
Nonpublic	65	61.6	15.4	4.6	13.8	1.5	3.1

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by The University of The State of New York/ The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93

The size of Oswego County's high school graduating class is projected to continue dropping through 1992-1993 school year despite short-lived upturns in 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1987-1988, and 1991-1992. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Oswego County from 1981 to 1993.



Race and Ethnic Group

During the 1982-83 school year, 99.1 percent of the student population in Oswego County was white. The remaining 0.9 percent were distributed as follows: 0.3 percent black, 0.3 percent Hispanic, and 0.3 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentrations of minority students were reported in the Fulton and Mexico School Districts. Table 28 presents the distribution of students by race and ethnic group in each school district in the county during the 1982-83 school year.

Table 28. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP OSWEGO COUNTY, 1982-83

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.3	0.3	0.3	99.1
Altmar-Parish	*	0.2	0.2	99.5
Central Square	*	*	0.2	99.6
Fulton	0.5	0.8	0.3	98.4
Hannibal	0.4	0.3	0.2	99.2
Mexico	0.6	0.1	0.8	98.4
Oswego	0.3	0.3	0.5	99.1
Phoenix	0.3	-	0.2	99.5
Pulaski	0.2	-	0.1	99.7
Sandy Creek	0.3	0.2	-	99.6

* Less than 0.1 percent.
SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-83; prepared by The University of The State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education Programs

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Oswego County. These are sponsored by the Oswego Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). The programs are listed below:

Educational institution	Programs
Oswego BOCES Oswego Area Occupational Center Box 488 Mexico, NY 13114	Agriculture Education Ornamental Horticulture Distributive Education General merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting Nursing, Associate Degree Nursing, licensed practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide) Home health assisting Other health occupations

Educational institution	Programs
Oswego BOCES (continued)	Home Economics Education
	Care & guidance of children
	Business and Office Education
	Bookkeeping and accounting
	Data processing
	General office-typing-clerical
	Stenographic-secretarial
	Technical Education
	Automotive technology
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Air conditioning
	Automotive body and fender
	Automotive mechanics
	Other automotive
	Commercial arts occupations
	Carpentry
	Masonry
	Plumbing and pipefitting
	Other construction-maintenance
	Electrical occupations
	Electronics
	Graphic arts
	Machine shop-machine tool
	Welding and cutting
	Metalworking, other
	Cosmetology
	Personal services, other
	Law enforcement-firearms control
	Quantity food occupations
	Other trade, industry, service

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table IA presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Oswego County had at least 10 applicants or openings from October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings in which the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirement.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table IA may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled. In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily. Example - Stenographer

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled. Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service. Example - Carpenters & related

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled. For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings. Example - Secondary school education

4) Applicants available but no job openings received. The Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication

of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.
Example - Household and related work

Table IA. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
OSWEGO COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	9,099	606	15.0	77.1
Professional, technical, and managerial	756	32	23.6	34.4
Clerical and sales	1,577	159	9.9	76.1
Services	1,624	178	9.1	76.4
Farming, fishery, and forestry	246	25	9.8	92.0
Processing	382	34	11.2	79.4
Machine trades	747	28	26.7	71.4
Benchwork	293	20	14.6	100.0
Structural work	1,206	26	46.4	73.1
Miscellaneous	1,663	104	16.0	86.5
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electrical/electronics engineering	18	1	18.0	100.0
Mechanical engineering	27	6	4.5	50.0
Industrial engineering	25	0	NA	NA
Mathematics	17	4	4.2	50.0
Mathematics & physical sciences, n.e.c.	10	1	10.0	NA
Psychology	17	0	NA	NA
Registered nurses	17	1	17.0	100.0
Medical & dental technology	10	0	NA	NA
Medicine & health, n.e.c.	56	3	18.7	33.3
Secondary school education	64	1	64.0	100.0
Education, n.e.c.	23	0	NA	NA
Accountants & auditors	18	0	NA	NA

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Purchasing management	23	1	23.0	NA
Public relations management	13	0	NA	NA
Personnel administration	16	0	NA	NA
Administrative specializations, n.e.c.	45	0	NA	NA
Construction industry managers & officials	11	0	NA	NA
Manufacturing industry managers & officials	12	0	NA	NA
Wholesale & retail trade managers & officials	69	3	23.0	NA
Service industry managers & officials	26	1	26.0	NA
Miscellaneous managers & officials, n.e.c.	41	1	41.0	NA
Social & welfare work	42	2	21.0	50.0
Miscellaneous professional, technical, & managerial, n.e.c.	24	1	24.0	100.0
Clerical and Sales				
Secretaries	129	9	14.3	55.6
Stenographers	11	8	1.4	87.5
Typists & typewriting machine operators	191	18	10.6	83.3
File clerks	13	0	NA	NA
Stenography, typing, filing, & related occupations, n.e.c.	179	2	89.5	50.0
Bookkeepers & bookkeeping-machine operators	73	5	14.6	80.0
Cashiers & tellers	244	27	9.0	77.8
Electronic & electromechanical data processors	20	0	NA	NA
Payroll, timekeeping, & duty-roster clerks	26	0	NA	NA
Accounting & statistical clerks	65	3	21.7	66.7
Computing & account-recording, n.e.c.	133	4	33.2	100.0
Production clerks	14	1	14.0	100.0
Shipping, receiving, stock, & related clerical	123	13	9.5	76.9

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Telephone operators	19	0	NA	NA
Information & reception clerks	21	2	10.5	100.0
Accommodation clerks & gate & ticket agents	12	2	6.0	100.0
Miscellaneous clerical, n.e.c.	24	0	NA	NA
Sales, textile products, apparel & notions	30	4	7.5	25.0
Sales, transportation equipment, parts & supplies	10	1	10.0	NA
Sales, miscellaneous commodities, n.e.c.	62	1	62.0	100.0
Sales clerks	69	20	3.4	85.0
Route sales & delivery	15	7	2.1	85.7
Miscellaneous sales, n.e.c.	60	23	2.6	87.0
Service				
Household & related work	190	0	NA	NA
Domestic service, n.e.c.	11	0	NA	NA
Waiter/waitress & related food service	332	46	7.2	73.9
Bartenders	86	13	6.6	38.5
Chefs & cooks, hotels & restaurants	181	33	5.5	75.8
Miscellaneous cooks, except domestic	14	3	4.7	33.3
Meatcutters, except in slaughtering & packing houses	15	1	15.0	100.0
Kitchen workers, n.e.c.	125	14	8.9	78.6
Housekeepers, hotels & institutions	11	0	NA	NA
Housecleaners, hotels, restaurants, & related establishments	43	8	5.4	62.5
Hairdressers & cosmetologists	22	0	NA	NA
Attendants, hospitals, morgues, & related health services	144	4	36.0	100.0
Miscellaneous personal service, n.e.c.	11	0	NA	NA

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Security guards & correction officers, excluding crossing tenders	132	11	12.0	90.9
Police officers & detectives, public service	10	0	NA	NA
Porters & cleaners	134	28	4.8	96.4
Janitors	147	12	12.2	83.3
Farming, Fishery, & Forestry				
Vegetable farming	59	9	6.6	88.9
Gardening & groundskeeping	58	9	6.4	100.0
Plant life & related service	33	0	NA	NA
Plant farming & related, n.e.c.	10	0	NA	NA
Domestic animal farming	37	1	37.0	100.0
General farming	16	3	5.3	100.0
Logging & related	15	2	7.5	50.0
Processing				
Ore refining & foundry, n.e.c.	12	5	2.4	60.0
Cooking & baking, n.e.c.	14	4	3.5	25.0
Processing of food, tobacco, & related products, n.e.c.	250	15	16.7	100.0
Casting & molding, n.e.c.	19	0	NA	NA
Processing of stone, clay, glass, & related products, n.e.c.	14	0	NA	NA
Machine Trades				
Machinists & related	86	3	28.7	100.0
Toolmakers & related	10	0	NA	NA
Abrading	14	1	14.0	100.0
Turning	21	0	NA	NA
Boring	10	0	NA	NA

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Metal machining, n.e.c.	30	1	30.0	NA
Extruding & drawing	14	0	NA	NA
Punching & sheering	14	0	NA	NA
Fabricating machine	82	1	82.0	100.0
Miscellaneous metalworking, n.e.c.	20	0	NA	NA
Motorized vehicle & engineering equipment mechanics & repairers	199	9	22.1	100.0
Engine, power transmission, & related mechanics	39	3	13.0	33.3
Utilities service mechanics & repairers	16	2	8.0	NA
Miscellaneous machine installation & repair	59	2	29.5	NA
Paperworking, n.e.c.	21	4	5.2	100.0
Sawing	15	1	15.0	100.0
Fabrication of insulated wire & cable	26	0	NA	NA
Benchwork				
Metal unit assemblers & adjusters, n.e.c.	55	0	NA	NA
Assembly & repair of electrical appliances & fixtures	38	1	38.0	100.0
Assembly & repair of electronic components & accessories, n.e.c.	50	0	NA	NA
Assembly & repair of electrical equipment, n.e.c.	19	0	NA	NA
Fabrication & repair of products made from assorted materials, n.e.c.	33	16	2.1	100.0
Sewing machine operators, nongarment	13	0	NA	NA
Structural Work				
Fitting, bolting, screwing, & related	34	0	NA	NA
Boilermakers	46	0	NA	NA

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Body workers, transportation equipment	44	2	22.0	50.0
Arc welders & cutters	33	2	16.5	100.0
Brazing, braze welding, & soldering	12	0	NA	NA
Welders, cutters, & related	64	0	NA	NA
Assembly, installation, & repair of lighting equipment & building wiring, n.e.c.	25	0	NA	NA
Fabrication, installation, & repair of electrical & electronics products, n.e.c.	11	0	NA	NA
Installation & repair of electrical products, n.e.c.	31	4	7.8	50.0
Construction & maintenance painters & related	27	0	NA	NA
Cement & concrete finishing & related	17	0	NA	NA
Excavating, grading, paving, & related, n.e.c.	62	0	NA	NA
Carpenters & related	143	3	47.7	33.3
Brick & stone masons & tile setters	15	0	NA	NA
Plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters, & related	37	1	37.0	100.0
Roofers & related	30	1	30.0	100.0
Miscellaneous construction	412	4	103.0	50.0
Miscellaneous structural work, n.e.c.	92	3	30.7	100.0
Miscellaneous				
Trailer truck drivers	90	3	30.0	33.3
Truck drivers, heavy	132	10	13.2	60.0
Truck drivers, light	76	11	6.9	90.9
Passenger transportation, n.e.c.	33	2	16.5	100.0
Attendants & servicers, parking lots & automotive service facilities	61	25	2.4	92.0

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Packaging	138	11	12.5	100.0
Hoisting & conveying	150	3	50.0	NA
Moving & storing materials & products, n.e.c.	64	8	8.0	87.5
Packaging & materials handling, n.e.c.	808	28	28.9	78.6
Stationary engineers	13	0	NA	NA
Hand compositors, typesetters, & related	10	0	NA	NA

NA = For occupations in which no openings were received, or no openings were filled, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM
1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
OSWEGO COUNTY

1) Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	33,105
Rural	80,796
Families	28,042
Households	37,238

2) Marital status

	Total	Male	Female
Single	24,632	13,460	11,172
Married	48,792	24,382	24,410
Separated	2,004	892	1,112
Widowed	6,177	1,092	5,085
Divorced	3,842	1,742	2,100

3) Housing units (all types)

	Number
Urban	13,080
Rural	29,799
Year-round housing units*	39,616
Occupied	37,238
Vacant	2,378
Seasonal/migratory units	3,263

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
1 person	7,488	4,085	3,403
2 persons	10,715	7,929	2,786
3 persons	6,541	4,912	1,629
4 persons	6,379	5,244	1,135
5 persons	3,469	2,875	594
6+ persons	2,646	2,156	490

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	550
10,000 - 14,999	822
15,000 - 19,999	1,355
20,000 - 24,999	2,113
25,000 - 29,999	2,205
30,000 - 34,999	2,322
35,000 - 39,999	1,880
40,000 - 49,999	2,794

* Median rooms in year-round units 5.6
** Median persons/unit - 2.56

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units: (cont'd)

Value	Total
50,000 - 79,999	2,721
80,000 - 99,999	216
100,000 - 149,999	98
150,000 - 199,999	10
200,000+	3
Median value	33,200

6) Race of householders

	Total	Owner	Renter
White	36,916	27,037	9,879
Black	103	43	60
American Indian/ Eskmimo/Aleut.	86	56	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	76	44	32
Other	57	21	36
Hispanic	145	73	72

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1970 and 1980

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
All ages	100,897	113,901	56,083	57,818	+13,004	+12.9
Under 5 years	9,622	8,873	4,498	4,375	- 749	- 7.8
Under 1 year	1,952	1,850	918	932	- 102	- 5.2
1 year	1,961	1,854	941	913	- 107	- 5.5
2 years	1,871	1,748	895	853	- 123	- 6.6
3	1,863	1,741	870	871	- 122	- 6.5
4	1,975	1,680	874	806	- 295	-14.9
5 to 9 years	10,839	9,196	4,689	4,507	- 1,643	-15.2
5	2,093	1,707	852	855	- 386	-18.4
6	2,227	1,653	860	793	- 574	-25.8
7	2,156	1,779	913	866	- 377	-17.5
8	2,199	1,961	1,003	958	- 238	-10.8
9	2,164	2,096	1,061	1,035	- 68	- 3.1
10 to 14 years	10,881	10,385	5,328	5,057	- 496	- 4.6
10	2,381	2,097	1,076	1,021	- 284	-11.9
11	2,153	2,052	1,063	989	- 101	- 4.7
12	2,189	2,024	1,054	970	- 165	- 7.5
13	2,019	2,027	1,041	986	+ 8	+ 0.4
14	2,139	2,185	1,094	1,091	+ 46	+ 2.2
15	1,898	2,285	1,197	1,088	+ 387	+20.4
16 to 19 years	8,700	10,245	5,164	5,081	+ 1,545	+17.8
16 to 21	12,831	16,028	8,073	7,955	+ 3,197	+24.9
16	1,905	2,339	1,243	1,096	+ 434	+22.8
17	1,940	2,215	1,126	1,089	+ 275	+14.2
18	2,446	2,774	1,363	1,411	+ 328	+13.4
19	2,409	2,917	1,432	1,485	+ 508	+21.1
20 to 24 years	8,497	11,990	6,029	5,961	+ 3,493	+41.1
20	2,225	2,955	1,460	1,495	+ 730	+32.8
21	1,906	2,828	1,449	1,379	+ 922	+48.4
25-29	6,285	9,096	4,553	4,543	+ 2,811	+44.7
30-34	5,228	8,119	4,079	4,040	+ 2,891	+55.3
35-44	10,104	12,089	5,980	6,109	+ 1,985	+19.6
45-54	10,803	10,390	5,200	5,190	- 413	- 3.8
55-59	4,751	5,373	2,552	2,821	+ 622	+13.1
60-64	3,824	4,740	2,246	2,494	+ 916	+24.0
65-74	5,555	6,761	3,033	3,728	+ 1,206	+21.7
75-84	3,135	3,293	1,230	2,063	+ 158	+ 5.0
85+	775	1,066	305	761	+ 291	+37.5
16 and over	67,657	83,162	40,371	42,791	+15,505	+22.9
55 and over	18,040	21,233	9,366	11,867	+ 3,193	+17.7
Median ages	25.0	27.1	26.2	28.1	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, OSWEGO COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	1,830	1,811	14	2	0	3
5,000 to 7,499	1,975	1,962	0	11	2	10
7,500 to 9,999	1,918	1,914	0	4	0	2
10,000 to 14,999	4,541	4,506	23	5	7	7
15,000 to 19,999	4,976	4,967	0	2	0	16
20,000 to 24,999	4,789	4,742	16	21	10	8
25,000 to 34,999	5,490	5,440	2	22	19	25
35,000 to 49,999	2,168	2,161	3	2	2	7
50,000 or more	514	506	0	0	8	0
Mean	$20,017	$19,997	$15,116	$20,216	$36,985	$21,548

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	76,902	10,911
55-59	5,079	453
60-64	4,162	560
65 and over	9,078	1,411
Race		
Total	95,221	13,335
White	94,477	13,118
Black	191	94
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	272	73
Asian/Pacific Islander	240	21
Hispanic	424	97

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979 - Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Number of persons	Percent of Poverty Level
9,116	Below 75 percent
9,278	75 to 124 percent
6,327	125 to 149 percent
12,797	150 to 195 percent
71,038	Above 199 percent

4) Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Earnings	30,090	18,482
Wage and salary	28,992	18,205
Nonfarm self employment	2,888	8,548
Farm self employment	899	4,033
Interest, dividends, or net profit	15,100	1,585
Social Security	9,897	4,324
Public Assistance	2,669	2,531
Other	11,277	2,886

5) Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	3,427	$ 8,762
1 worker	10,847	17,539
2 or more workers	13,927	24,717

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Appendix V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget 1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

nance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI REPORT | FY 1985 No. 10 OSWEGO COUNTY